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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD BALL WALLACK'S-OURS. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER NIBLO'S GARDEN-H. M. S. PINAFORE. GLOBE THEATRE-UNKNOWN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-MEXIC BOWERY THEATRE-NATHAN HALE PARK THEATRE-THE VICTIMS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAFORM BOOTH'S THEATRE-ARRAH NA POGUE. STANDARD THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORE GERMANIA THEATRE-KIRSKLACK. LYCEUM THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORE. BROADWAY THEATRE-OTHELLO. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM-RED RIDING HOOD SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair. To-morrow it will be slightly warmer, with increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rain or snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was active and lower. Government bonds were quiet, States strong and railroads higher. Money on call was easy at 112 a 3 per cent. closing at 2 a 3 per cent.

THE MANHATTAN BANK BURGLARS have left

IT IS NEEDLESS to say that no one from this city appeared yesterday before the Salary Reduction Committee at Albany.

OLD COMMODORE VANDERBILT could not understand how men could play eards for fun. And yet when he played his cards he generally

What has Become of O'Leary! Sir John Astley's representatives hive been endeavoring to find him for some time past, but he seems to have walked clean out of sight. COYLE, WOOLLEY & Co. are to be summoned

If there ever, in the language of the cipher despatches, was a time when "the night fire bell ought to be rung," it is now.

KIMBALL, the church debt raiser; Arbuckle, the cornet player, and the illustrious pastor himself formed a rather notable trio of wit nesses in the Tabernacle trial yesterday.

Onto Municipal are becoming particular, One of them, who will be hanged to-day, critically examined his scanoid yesterday, and was so well sufficient that he pronounced it "a nico

IF THE BILL introduced in the Legislature ings becomes a law it will make some important changes in that branch of the municipal ma-

GREAT BRITAIN is energetically sending forward reinforcements to the scene of the recent defeat of her troops in South Africa. An article on another page describes at length Cetywayo, bis dominions, army and people.

CIVIL SERVICE is to be begun in earnest in the Custom House. The latest mandate from Washington orders competitive examinations, promotion for merit alone, and all that sort of thing. There is no joke this time.

IN THE SMITH TRIAL yesterday the testimony went to show the intimate relations between the wife of the murdered officer and her alleged guilty accomplice. Mrs. Smith's neighbors seem to have been deeply interested in her.

ACCORDING TO HIS OWN TESTIMONY before the Teller Committee, General Reuben E. Davis, of Mississippi, is the best kicked politician in the country. When a boy he declares he was kicked out of the democratic party, kicked out again on the currency question, and now he is kicked and kept out of the fold by force. He has just begun to kick back.

THE WEATHER .- The storm centre moved within the past twenty-four hours from the lake region to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. attended throughout by heavy snows, rains and very high northwesterly to westerly and south westerly winds. The chief force of the storm has been expended over a comparatively limited area of the Middle and New England States, Canada and the Britishmaritime provinces. The influence of the storm, however, extended far to the north, south and west of its centre. On the easterly and southerly margins the precipitation took the ordinary form of rain, but on the northerly and westerly margins it was snow. Very steep barometric gradients were formed along lake shores and in New England; conse quently the winds were heaviest in these regions. In the West the pressure has risen very quickly, and heavy winds prevail eastern margin of an area of very high barometer. This, with the low pressures immediately southward of it in Texas and New Mexico, give indication of another disturbance, which will probably enter the Lower Mississippi Valley to-day from the Southwest. Temperatures rose briskly in advance of the storm centre and have fallen as decidedly behind it. This will probably arrest for the present the "breakup" of the ice in the Western and Northern rivers, which otherwise would have taken place by reason of the freshets from the recent rains. As it is, freshets are commencing in Pennsylvasia and Connecticut which may prove damag mg. The severest snow storm of the season i reported from Quebec. The weather in England s dull, with easterly winds at the Channel In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be cooler and partly cloudy or To-morrow it will be slightly warmer, with increasing cloudiness and possibly light

England's Troubles at Home

Another of England's "little wars," of which news has been scarce of late, is brought forward in the ample despatches from Turkestan given in the HERALD to-day. For many days not a word of any importance has been heard from the British forces in Afghanistan. Some vague hints and rumors have been put forth from time to time that efforts were on foot to negotiate with the Ameer's son left at Cabul, but these have been contradicted almost as soon as reported, Accounts of hardship in the advance, of bad commissariat, of elephants and camels killed by cold and want, of discontent among the troops-this was the staple of the last definite report from the military columns in Afghanistan. It has been the opinion, freely given by persons well acquainted with the military problems involved in this frontier war, that England could not be sure of Afghanistan till she had conquered it all as far as Herat, and that opinion is repeated by General Kaufmann in our despatches. With the state of the army as reported that conquest is not imminent, and the difficulties in the way as well as the troubles in South Africa may well stimulate efforts to negotiate with Yakoob Khan.

Russia's policy with regard to Afghanistan and its fugitive sovereign has evidently been distinctly communicated to the commander of the imperial forces in Turkestan while Shere Ali loitered by the way; for the lines of that policy as exhibited in the interview of our correspondent with General Kaufmann are in notable contrast for distinctness with the dim fancies the General had on this subject when our correspondent was in conversation with him some weeks since. Royal honors are to be paid to the Ameer upon his arrival at Tashkend, for he is the sovereign of a neighboring State who pays a friendly visit, the object of which visit will be known when he communicates it. Should the Ameer's throne fall into other hands while he is thus absent from his own country he will cease to be a sovereign-will be only a pretender and a person of correspondingly less importance. Russia cannot touch the quarrel between the Ameer and Great Britain, for she has a treaty with Great Britain by which she binds herself to refrain from any acts in that direction, and will respect the treaty. It is true she sent an officer to the Ameer's Court last year; but that was only a courtesy, and did not infringe the treaty. Moreover, last year there was trouble in Europe in which England was likely to become involved; and if she had been involved all treaties would have equally lost effect, and Russia thought it wise to be ready for eventualities. Such is Russia's present policy, which is comprehen ible on the clear ground of common

Our despatches give some of the opinions of one of Shere Ali's nephews on the chances of the future: and as these are the opinions of an expert, a man especially acquainted with the Afghan variety of human nature, they may prove of especial value as indica-tions of the possible upshot of the war. How England was to get out of it has been, as noted above, one of the difficult problems with everybody in Europe who discussed the subject. In the theories of this hophew an issue is shown. He believes that his cousin Yakoob Khan, now in actual possession of the throne, will hold on to it, to the exclusion of Shere Ali, and that he will make a treaty with the English and accept an English Resident at his capiagainst his father. Certainly there could be no easier issue than this to England's entanglement in that direction. Hold the country she cannot without an expense it is not desirable to add to the Indian budget; and she does not want to push protracted operations, even successful ones, for the same reason. Besides, if she should be forced into the expensive proceeding of conquering Afghanistan, she would thereby be left in a worse position strategically than she was in before the invasion. She is there for from her own resources and comparatively near to those of her enemy. Consequently the probability presented by the opinions of Abdul Akman is a glimmer of light for her in those complications.

England went into Afghanistan under the impulses of an aggressive, imperial policy; not to punish wrongs done her by a neighbor, not to make British subjects secure by showing the danger of a disregard to their rights, but in order to enforce a brace of fine fancies as to imperial policy and dignity, in order to teach a barbarian potentate the peril of assuming an impudent demeanor toward Her Majesty's representatives, and in order to secure a scientific frontier that will be useful some day if anybody should attempt to invade India on that side. In South Africa the Zulu war has resulted from ideas of the same nature. Between the Transvaal and the Zulu country there is a disputed frontier, and England in this dispute has taken the view that gives the largest periphery to the country she has absorbed. But it is evident that the depredations which Cetywayo has committed in that country are of a doubtful nature, and may be regarded variously as one side or another is taken in the frontier dispute. English officials regard the depredations as of slight account and as more than balanced by the depredations of the brews in the Zulu country ; but then they hold that a "lesson must be taught;" that the King must be shown the danger of lifting a finger against any one under British protection. In that idea is the source of the Zulu war.

Perhaps it is well enough in its way to send out to the savage and the heathen standard of demeanor at the same time with your missionaries and your Birmingham goods and your troops; to force them to pray with you and trade with you, and, at the same time, to ameliorate their style by the dictation of a code of etiquette toward England and England's allies, But, then, it is expensive; and a point likely to awaken in Parliament doubts as fierce as the rage of the Zulus is whether or no England, with the trouble she has at home, can afford thus to constitute herself the instructor general of all the barbarian princes in the East and South. Indeed, considering the

situation of affairs in England just now, with a weakened condition of internal eredit and thousands of idle workmen listening to the cries of starving wives and children, it is straining things somewhat for Englishmen to dictate even to savages the code of morals that should govern them in any particular. If these "little wars" selped in any way to relieve the pressure at home England might claim with some truth that her well known policy of making other people pay for the support of her own is as good now as everit was, and, as it generally proved pretty effective, that she is ustified by her traditions in adopting it. But seemingly the rule does not hold good just now, for England's troubles at home are not lessened by her troubles abroad.

Emperor William's Speech.

The brief sketch we receive by cable of the Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag does not present any very striking features. The members were thanked for assisting in the suppression of the socialist agitation, and there was probably some little significance in the expres sion of the hope that they would continue to help the government as for as might be necessary in the cure of the socialist evil. It seems that the German government appreciates the danger that may lurk in this skeleton in royal closets, despite the precautions already adopted, and foresees that the occasion for yet more actively repressive measures may arise in the not distant future. The Emperor explained that the abrogation of the fifth clause of the Treaty of Prague was prompted by the desire to put an end to the uncertainty of the people of North Schleswig respecting their future destiny. The hope was expressed that the Russian plague, owing to the energetic measures of the government, would soon be suppressed and the traffic on the frontier restored. In referring to the customs policy of the government the Emperor spoke somewhat plainly in favor of protection and "the preservation of a German market for home production." He regretted the abandonnent of the "well tried principles" which have marked the nation's policy since 1865, and hoped for a reversion to those principles in the near future. In his congratulations on the existence of satisfactory relations with other nations the Emperor throws out a hint that the power of United Germany may be exercised as a sort of peace police over Europe. "The promotion and development of friendly relations with and among the Powers," he says, "is the task to which should be devoted the great power achieved by German unity." The strength of the Empire is to be used to regulate the relations "among the Powers" as well those in which Germany has a direct and immediate part.

Why Trade Should Be Opened with Mexico.

An estimate of our present limited trade with Mexico is not easily made because it is broken up into innumerable fractions by reason of the manner in which it is conducted. For her area Mexico presents an immense coast line, with very few available ports, and her northern frontier extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, offering a thousand points where goods can be sent into the country without the preliminary passage through a custom house. But if we estimate her consumption, and deduct from it the attainable value of goods imported from European and other countries besides the United States, we will find that our share of the trade is far from large and certainly | dollars expenditure would find on one side position as a neighbor and our capacity for production and supply would lead us to expect. Nevertheless, there is no reason why we should not compete with other nations for the trade of Mexico and ultimately control it by making it the interest of the Mexican people to give us the preference.

Our special commissioner in Mexico tells us in a letter, which we publish to-day, that we must go into the struggle in a businesslike way, and follow the example of our competitors by establishing our wholesale and retail houses in the important ports and cities of Mexico, with the object of selling our specialties in manufactured goods and productions. He gives a detailed list of the number of packages of goods imported from the United States by one line of steamers during the past four years. While this number is not large it still represents a certain rather feeble trade that may be strengthened by good management and commercial enterprise. Mexico has many products which find a large consumption in this country. Coffee alone forms an item worthy of notice, and if we could establish such trade relations with Mexico as would induce her to produce more of this, and so that we could take it in part exchange for our commodities, we would benefit both countries. Brazil, for instance, sends us a great deal of coffee and other products, but takes comparatively little from us in return. Her trade goes to Europe. Suppose she saw that Mexico was likely to become our source of coffee supply, is it not likely that she would bid for a con tinuance of our custom by becoming our customer? She cannot afford to lose our market for her produce. Let her offer us, then, a market for ours.

Legislative Retrenchment.

Mr. Skinner has introduced a bill to limit the expenditures of the Legislature, and its provisions are such as to effect a saving of seventy-five thousand dollars over the present cost of running the two houses for single session. The bill plays havoc with that industrious body of individuals, the clerks of committees, limiting the number to three in the Senate and three in the House. At present the Assembly may appoint seventeen clerks of standing committees and as many messengers, while the Senate is at liberty to go into the business as prodigally as it may please, without limitation. No doubt Mr. Skinner's bill has morit and justice on its side, but it has little chance of becoming a law. To be sure it has one advantage in its favorthat it will not affect the present session, and the next Senate and Assembly will both be new bodies. But then many of the sitting members hope to return to Albany next year, and committee clerks suppose that his newly discovered radeament

have generally been valuable links between the legislators and the lobby. Besides, Mr. Alvord is Speaker, and Mr. Alvord is an exceedingly liberal gentleman in the matter of legislative expenditures. No doubt Mr. Skinner is sincere in his retrenchment efforts : but it is the fate of many reformers to fight windmills, and we fear that this is about all Mr. Skinner's tilt against legislative prodigality will amount to.

Governor Robinson Steps In.

Governor Robinson has taken prompt and efficient steps to prevent the sale of milk from diseased cows and to check the spread of the evil by quarantining the stables at Blissville, L. I., adjoining Gaff, Fleischmann & Co.'s distillery, which have been complained of by the local authorities. Under directions from Albany the Sheriff of Queens county yesterday placed a strong guard at all the entrances to the offensive premises, and no cows are allowed to be either taken into or removed from the stables. The Governor's orders also prohibit the sale of any of the milk from the seven or eight hundred cows now confined in the stables, and which have been reported by the Brooklyn Board of Health to be suffering from fever and disease. This action of the Executive will give satisfaction to the people of New York and Brooklyn, who will no longer experience the uncomfortable suspicion that the milk they use at breakfast or give to their children comes from the diseased animals that are said to be stewing in the foul atmosphere of the Blissville stables. It is to be hoped that the present movement will bring to an end an evil that has been suffered to exist too long through the inanity of the local authorities. A vigorous Board of Health would ere now have put a stop to a traffic which is carried on in violation of the law prohibiting the sale of unwholesome or swill milk. Now that the Governor has moved in the matter there is a good prospect that these stables and other similar nuisances will be broken up altogether, and that the law will be put into torce against any who may hereafter violate its provisions.

Contracts and Day's Work. It is not easy to understand just what

Alderman Sheils means by his resolution providing that hereafter all work done for the city in the various departments of the government shall be performed by day's work, and that the contract system shall be abolished. The charter provides that when any particular piece of work is to be done, or any particular supplies are to be furnished for the Corporation, the several parts of which together involve the expenditure of more than one thousand dollars, the same shall be by contract, "unless otherwise ordered by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to the Common Council." This gives the Common Council the privilege when any particular piece of work or any particular amount of supplies is ordered to set aside in that special case the contract system. By exercising this power in each separate case the Aldermen might by piecemeal legislation, it is rue, virtually abolish the contract system. But they cannot do so sweepingly by a general ordinance or resolution any more than the Governor of the State, who possesses the power to pardon a burglar who has been convicted and imprisoned, would have the right by a general proclamation to declare a pardon for every burglar who might be senenced to the State Prison. A head of a department having to do a piece of public work involving more than one thousand give it out by contract, and on the other side a State law declaring that it shall be done only by contract, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to the Common Council. It would evidently be his duty to obey the State law, unless he received official instruction that the necessary action to suspend its operation in that particular case had been aken by the Common Council.

If. therefore, Alderman Sheils' resolution contemplates the abolishment of the contract system altogether it is inoperative. If it relates to work done in or through the several departments not involving an expenditure of over one thousand dollars, and therefore not embraced in the scope of the charter provision regarding contracts. it is unauthorized and impertinent. The heads of departments are responsible for the manner in which the work they control is done and for the careful and hones expenditure of the amounts appropriated to their use. The charter, which defines and limits the powers of the Common Council. nowhere gives them authority to interfere with the departments in any such manner as is contemplated by the resolution in question. Indeed, there is good reason to suppose that the votes in the Board of Aldermen by which it was adopted were cast with the object of making a little cheap capital among laborers, and not on the merits of the question. The resolution will no doubt be vetoed by the Mayor. Should it finally pass it would probably be disregarded by the departments.

A New Redeemer Discovered.

Methods for the redemption of humanity are not new in the world's history, for ever since the first era in which there was a man who could see humanity as it is and imagine what it might be the wish for some comprehensive form of elevating the world has been the father of systems and prophecies almost innumerable. The newest plan is that of Mr. Henry James, Sr., a gentleman and author, of high aims and character, who pronounces society the universal redeemer and in the highest sense. Mr. James is undoubtedly right, if we regard the ideal society, for what virtue was ever urged upon humanity, either by Pagan or Christian, that is not necessary in its fullest measure to the perfected society of which all of us sometimes dream with vivid distinctness but never behold with our waking eyes? For society to redeem mankind but a single prerequisite, which is that somebody or something shall redeem society, and so careful a writer as Mr. James is probably ready to tell the world what this is. He certainly would not have us

has done inestimable service to humanity by ostracising brutal murderers, vulga thieves, shameless adulterer: and certain other bad characters of whose lawlessness the world has always had good reason to stand in awe; but who dare say that it has exorcised the evil spirits which are at the bottom of human misdeeds? Inclination, selfishness and expediency are still the rules of life of nearly every one who is not exceptionally religious, and the Golden Rule, which is the only standard by which society can be compared with other redeemers accepted or suggested, is anything but the popular rule of life. Who or what does Mr. James appoint to redeem society?

Postal Savings Banks. There is no longer any hope of the passage of a postal savings bank law by the present Congress. The bill of Mr. Phillips, of Kansus, was overslaughed in the House a day or two since by an adverse vote on a motion to suspend the rules and permit its passage. It not only failed to get the requisite two-thirds, but was defeated by an overwhelming vote. The next Congress may perhaps be wiser. As to the great' benefit to the laboring classes of postal savings banks there is no room for doubt or question. It has been tried in Great Britain with the happiest results, experience of its effects for nearly twenty years having made it increasingly popular. The experiment has been tried in Canada with nearly equal success; it has been tried and become popular in Australia; it has been adopted with some modifications in half the nations of Continental Europe, and no country which has established postal savings banks has found any reasons for retreating.

There is ground for believing that a system which has worked so well elsewhere would be equally beneficial and satisfactory in the United States. The security and convenience it would bring to the laboring classes is unquestionable. Its necessity is apparent in the wrecks of such a multitude of savings banks as have collapsed within the last two years, entailing great loss and hardship on the most deserving class of the community. On the great point of safety it is impossible that there-should be any dispute or question. Unless the government itself should become bankrupt the depositors in a postal savings bank could never suffer any loss or ever fail to get their money on demand when they might want it. The merits of the system are, therefore, incontestable so far as the secur-

ity of the depositors is concerned. The advantage which would accrue to the government is equally apparent and inconestable. With postal savings banks the savings of the people borrowed by the government at a rate more than two per cent less than the interest on the five-twenty bonds, would enable the government to take up those bonds and make a large annual reduction in its interest account. Why should there be any hesitation in adopting a system which has worked admirably in England and every other country in which it has been tried-a system which would give absolute security to the depositors and would enable the government to save more than two per cent interest on a large proportion of the public debt? The only thing that has been said or that

can be said in opposition to these great and manifest advantages is put in the form of a doubt of the constitutional authority of the government. But it would be merely an exercise of the power of the government "to borrow money on the credit of the United States." The money received at postal savings banks would be simply a loan from the laboring classes, which is just as legitimate as loans from bankers and capitalists. The allowability of promoting the convenience of the people by pecuniary transactions through the Post Office became, long ago, a settled question. The postal money orders, which are so popular and convenient, are indefensible on any constitutional principle which would not equally permit the establishment of postal savings banks. There can be no difference in point of constitutionality between receiving the money of the people in one place to pay it out in another and receiving the people's money to be paid back in the same place. The loss of Mr. Phillips' bill does not discourage us, because we are confident that public discussion will remove all the objections to postal savings banks.

The New Indian Bill.

The bill for transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department is a failure in the present Congress, but Senator Patterson's bill relating to the Indian Territory is so reasonable that it ought to succeed. There are two distinct and separate questions relating to the Indians. What we hall do for the tribes permanently settled in the Indian Territory is one question; what we ought to do with the savage and nomadic tribes which wander at large is quite another question. It is with reference to the nomadic and warlike tribes of unsubdued savages that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department is important. As for the peaceful tribes, which have long been settled in the Indian Territory, the duty of the government is comparatively simple. The bill reported by Senator Patterson from the Committee on Territories proposes to establish courts of justice for the adjudication of controversies and the protection of individuals; it proposes to revoke the grants of Indian lands to railroads and to give the inhabitants of the Indian Territory a Deleonte in Congress to represent their interests. There can be no reasonable objection to such a bill, and we trust it may pass before the close of the session.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colfax is in Chicago. Jefferson Davis is in very ill health.

Shere Ali is a very common name in the East. Ex-Minister Washburn is in Texas, and will lecture on the Paris Commune.

The Cipcinnati Commercial says that no one

cheme for a Southern railroad.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle is shocked because the

is at present ready for business. Society a firkin of oleomargarine to the White House as a We are afraid. Mr. Tilden, that by this time Black

tone is a saddler if not a wiser horse

The weather is becoming so warm that it is safe to take the blankôts off the thermometers.

Unless Edison gives us the electric light by June lovers will have to walk by moonlight alone.

Governor Pinchback has accepted the position of revenue agent of the Loursiana district tendered him some time are

some time ago.

General Sherman and party returned to Jackson

ville, Fla., last evening, from up the river. A reception is be given him this evening.

Mr. H. Clay Lukens will this evening lecture in the Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church on "The Mother of Betsoy," and the lecture will be very Bishop Foley, of the Catholic Church, who caught

a severe cold in Baltimore last week, and on arriving at Chicago last Saturday had a severe attack of bronat Chicago last Saturday had a severe attack of bron-chial-pneumonia, which has for some days jeop-ardized his life, was much better yesterday, and his physicians regard his recovery probable.

A party of English people ascended Veauvius, when a lady, with her guides and chair carriers, became separated from others of the party. The villains threatened her with being carried to the crater unless

she gave jowels and money. She could only promise money, and escaped. Americans are advised to leave money and jowels behind them, and to keep to-

A Japanese student at Yale College, New Haven, called on a young lady and was invited to call again soon. He called again in about an hour. Another student, being invited out to dinner, was sitting at table when the jar of currant jelly was passed to him. He very proudly and dexterously turned the jarful of jelly out on his plate and felt jolly all the

evening over his skill.

The Saturday Review says that he who through life exacts his fees as rigorously as the doctor or the lawyer, and that he is always artificial and not ral-hearted. It adds:-" 'Scratch the Russis said Napoleon, 'and you will find the Tartar.' Scratch the Best Fellow in the World, and you will generally find what the Americans call 'a pretty con siderable humbug."

FINE ARTS

A REONZE BUST OF WILLIAM PAGE PRESENTED TO THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Not many visitors to the water color exhibition at the Academy of Design last evening were aware of floor below, where the quarterly meetings of academicians are always held. The meeting of last evenan honor to an old and respected artist, who both by his works and as an individual has long been amiliar to the people of this city. The gentlem referred to is Mr. William Page, the well known portrait painter, whose bust, by Mr. W. R. O'Donovan, was presented to the Academy by a number of artists and persons connected with or interested in art affairs. This bust, of which some account has already appeared in these columns, was comple just before the opening of the last annual exhibit already appeared in these columns, was completed just before the opening of the last annual exhibition at the Academy, and attracted no little attention among the works therein displayed. It is of bronze, life size and life-like in its resemblence to the original. The freatment is free and unconventional, yet serious and dignified, and it is not too much to say that the Academy will preserve this likeness of its venerable vice president among its chief treasures. Following are the names of the subscribers to the fund for purchasing the bust:—B. G. Arnold, George Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, E. Wood Perry, J. H. Snerwood, S. P. Avery, J. H. Gourlie, Tracy R. Edson, Samuel D. Babcock, Richard W. Huribut, John Sneden, Edward Tweedy, Parke Godwin, J. G. Brown, D. Huntington, Mrs. D. Huntington, John V. Weir, George William Curfia, J. W. Pholos, M. Knoedler, F. E. Church, W. Whitereder, S. Olimba and T. T. Le Clear.

The presentation was made by Mr. Farke Codwin, as chairman of the committee of subscribers. In neat little speech of two of Ritsen Highest taste here is in a large measure due to the enthusiasm and earnost efforts of the precent vice-president of the Academy. It was chiefly he, said the speaker, who heved the way and made straight the path of the younger generation of artists. Wherever he went he created an interest and commanded greater respect for the art to which his long life had been devoted. Before concluding his remarks Mr. Godwin paid high tribute to the ability of the sculptor, Mr. O'Donovan, who had succeeded so well in transferring the intellectual expression of the Edward Twoman, who had succeeded so well in transferring the intellectual expression of the Sculptor, Mr. O'Donovan, who had succeeded so well in transferring the intellectual expression of the Sculptor, Mr. O'Donovan, who had succeeded so well in transferring the intellectual expression of the Sculptor, Mr. O'Donovan, who had succeeded so well in transferring the intellectual expression of the Sculptor, Mr. O'Donovan, who had a succeeded so

the formal exercises. He had before on Staten Island, where he had been confined by illness, to visit the wate tion, and on his entrance to the libs bust was placed, was heartly well friends. A number of artists, aca

THE ENORDLER SALE LAST NIGHT-\$17,854 FOR

RIGHTY PAINTINGS-TOTAL OF SALE, \$31,064. The Clinton Hall salesroom of the Mesars, Leavit of the Knoedier pictures. The prices were better than on the previous evening, the total for the evening being \$17,854 for eighty pictures. The result of the first night's sale was \$13,210 for the same number of canvases, making a grand total of \$31,066 for the 160 paintings. They are said to have cost about \$40,000, but under the c stances the sale can be considered cess. The principal pictures, prices and of buyers at last evening's sale are as foll Jacquet's "Sad and Weary," \$245, Mr. Spat Schlesinger's "Fisherman and Grandchildren,

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION. The Kurtz Gallery was pleasantly filled last even-ing at the private view of the excellent exhibition of

works in black and white of the Salmagundi Sketch Club. The gallery will be open to the public this ARMY AND NAVY CLUB. The rooms of the Army and Navy Club, No. 28 East

The rooms of the Army and Navy Club, No. 28 East Thirtieth street, were crowded last night to their fullest capacity by the members and their friends, it being the occasion of the third reception of the club for the present season.

The doors of the salons were thrown open at eight o'clock and a stream of the members and invited guests poured in until a late hour. Besides the satis-faction of old comrades who met to recount the cam-paign they had passed together, there was music and recitations during the evening. The party broke up at a late hour.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

A performance will be given to-day at the Grand Opera House for the benefit of St. Joseph's Home for the Agod. The programme will include an overture by the orchestra of the Union Square Theatre; the by the orchestra of the Union Square Theatre comedy "A Kiss in the Dark," by the membe the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company; "The bonds," by Mr. Leo Cooper; Kesting and San their skotch "Moving In;" "Pleasant Neighb by the members of the Grand Opers House Comp Professor M. O'Reardon in his musical speens "The Little Hero," recitation, by Miss Hattic A aon, and a scene from the "Morchant of Venic Mr. Thomas Wilford. The performance will clude with "The Rough Diamond," by membe the Broadway and Bowery Theatre companies.

ARCTIC ADVENTURES.

Dr. I. I. Hayes will tell about Arctic adventures and discoveries in the Sunday school hall of the Church of St. Joseph to-morrow evening for the beneat of the poor.

THE LIEDERKRANZ.

One of the great events of the ball season will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. The Licderkranz Society will give their annual reception to Prince Carnival, who will attend, surrounded by a glittering court of maskers. The most extensive premarations have been made for the occasion.